Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 129 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, May 13, 1794. [Whole No. 525.]

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794 dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

For Baltimore,

THE SNOW
BALTIMORE,
PERRY BENSON, Maſter.

Burthen about 140 tons, is intended to ſail ae ſoon as her inward cargo is diſcharged, unleſs freight ſhould offer to detain her.

For freight apply to the Captain on board at Hamilton's wharf, or to
SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER.

Who have for Sale,
A FEW PIPES
Cargo Teneriffe wine
And a few pipes Sweet Do.
Excellent Sherry Wine in quarter caſks
London Porter in 42 gallon caſks
White and Red Lead and Spaniſh Brown
Tin plates in boxes
An aſſortment of Eaſt India Fans, Nankeens and Silks
With a general aſſortment of Merchandize as uſual.

5th Mo. 5, 1794 dtf

MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
PORT,
LISBON, &
TENERIFFE } WINES of the firſt quality
Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and Weſt India Rum.
Coniac, French and Peach Brandies
Claret and Port Wine of a ſuperior quality in caſes.
Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhds.
Corks in Bales, Havannah Segars in Boxes.
Philadelphia Porter, in Caſks and Bottles.
London do. in do. do.
Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.
London do. in do. do. and
Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate uſe,

FOR SALE BY
Benjamin W. Moris,
The corner of Dock and Pear ſtreets,
Where he has provided ſuitable ſtores and vaults, for the reception of
WINES, &c.
Which he propoſes to ſtore or diſpoſe of on commiſſion.

Captains of veſſels and others ſupplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and ſea ſtores in general put up.

My 9 tu&ſ2m

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber acquaints the gentlemen and ladies, Retailers of Dry Goods, that
On Monday the 12th inſt.
At 9 o'clock in the morning, he will have ready for ſale, at his Wholeſale Warehouſe, No 117, north Second ſtreet, oppoſite to Meſſrs. J. W. and Wm. Gibbs,
A NEAT PARCEL
OF
DRY GOODS,
Juſt imported in the ſhip William Penn, from London,
Conſiſting of an aſſortment of
Sattins, modes & perſians, narrow corded Dimities, and ſome India Muſlins.
Louis Oſmont,
Who has alſo for ſale,
A QUANTITY OF
Looking Glaſſes, Framed,
Claret in caſes of ſuperior quality,
Champaigne Wine, and a few
Boxes Spermaceti Candles.

May 7. dtf

City of Waſhington.

THE Subſcribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requeſted to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the preſent month, at 12 o'clock in order to chooſe a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.

James Greenleaf.

N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for ſuch of the Subſcribers as may chooſe to paſs a ſocial hour after the buſineſs of the day is finiſhed.

May 5. dr26M.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Advertiſement.

The Editor of the American Star propoſing to publiſh his paper DAILY, without any augmentation of the preſent price, is obliged to ſuſpend the publication of it until the 15th inſt. on account of ſome arrangements.

May 5 3t

Wharton and Greeves,

Have removed their Counting Houſe from Water ſtreet, to Morton's wharf,
Where they have for Sale,
Madeira and ſherry Wine,
fit for immediate uſe
Gin in caſes,
Souchong Tea,
Black Pepper,
Raſſia Matts,
Corks,
Jeſuits Bark,
Coffee, and
Eighty Hhds. prime Tobacco.

May 5. d—6t.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

Advertiſement.

M. CARPENTIER, an inhabitant of St. Domingo, going to Baltimore in the ſtage, loſt on his route the 5th inſt. a POCKET BOOK containing ſeveral letters and papers, particularly a draft for 8250 livres or one thouſand dollars, in favor of Meſſrs Zacharie Coupman and Co. of Baltimore.

Whoever ſhall return thep ocket book and papers to M. Carpentier at Baltimore, or to the Printer hereof, ſhall be recompenſed for their trouble.

May 7 d3t

REMAINING
OF THE
Ship India's Cargo,
FROM
B E N G A L.
A ſmall aſſortment of
BALE GOODS,
250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a
Quantity of PEPPER
For Sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Who has alſo to diſpoſe of
Barcelona Hand'fs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in caſes,
Souchong, Hyſon, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimſtone, &c.

May 10 d3w

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphyſics, methodiſts, Mexico, microſcope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are ſubjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now publiſhed, and the XIIth is in ſome forwardneſs.

On the firſt of September, 1792, the price of ſubſcription was increaſed TEN dollars on all ſetts not taken before that time. The ſubſcription is ſtill open on theſe terms, and if any copies remain by the firſt of July next, the price will be raiſed TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be ſubſcribed for after that period.

*** As many of the ſubſcribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earneſtly requeſted to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the ſetts, and the publiſher does not hold himſelf bound to make up any ſetts after the firſt day of July next.

April 22. m&th6w.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&th6t

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,
Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,
HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of
BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.

April 17. tuth&st1f

Concluding Sales.

THE Subſcriber having entered into Copartnerſhip with Mr. John Bartholomew in the buſineſs of Sugar Refining, will diſpoſe of the
Remaining Stock on hand
CONSISTING OF
Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares,
Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.
By Wholeſale at Prime Coſt for Caſh.
John Dorſey,
No. 22, North 3d ſtreet.

April 19. tuth&s6w

THE office of the Preſident and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front ſtreet, being the ſouth eaſt corner of Front and Walnut ſtreets.

May 1. t&f 1 m.

Philadelphia.

Extract of a Letter from Columbia, N. W. Territory April 2.

As to the army I have it not in my power to inform you of the intended movements; they are near a hundred miles from this, and it is probable to me Congreſs often receive official accounts before we are poſſeſſed of facts in this ſettlement. I flatter my ſelf ſomething will be done this campaign—you remember my ſtory of the bees, by looking at the map you may ſee the line between our country and the Indian lands; from the State of Pennſylvania to the great Miami down the the Ohio, the lands have been fairly purchaſed from the Indian tribes, or in other words they have received ſuch preſents as inclined them to draw off from and relinquiſh all their right to the above deſcribed lands; from Pennſylvania to the great Miami is our couutry, the lands over the Miami being in poſſeſſion of the Indians, we call that the Indian country, therefore as ſoon as General Wayne croſſed the great Miami he was in the Indian country and I am in hopes his army like the bees will this ſpring begin to ſwarm; the worſt thing that perhaps could have happened was the pretentions of the Indians to wiſh a peace; the whole of which I believe to be nothing but deluſion deceit and artifice, for nearly from that time they have ſeemed to double their vigilance on the eſcorts and the infant ſettlement; they are generally in Columbia two or three times a week in the night, and frequently ſteal our horſes and ſcalp our valuable neighbors and citizens. About 10 days ago they killed one of my neighbors Mr. David Jennings, a man of excellent charcter as a citizen and chriſtian. I am afraid Congreſs will be deceived by the Indians and conſequently not forward reinforcements. I have often been ſurpriſed that ſome of our fellow citizens who are not oppoſed to war, in point of principle, ſhould view the preſent war as being an unjuſt one, ſay the war is about the Indian lands of which ſay they, we are ſtriving to deprive them. I dont think that to be the ground of the preſent war; the fact is they have received a valuable conſideration for the above deſcribed land, from Pennſylvania to the great Miami; and notwithſtanding, have to my knowledge been near five years plundering and ſcalping the citizens of the United States reſiding on thoſe very lands for which they have accepted a valuable conſideration and this they have done long before our government exerted its powers to ſubdue them. For my part I not only deem the war to be a juſt one; but I believe it the duty of our government to protect its citizens, and altho' the meaſures adopted have been unfortunate yet I cannot but feel gratefull to government for the exertions they have made, although I know they have done no more than their duty.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES

Some ſtrictures on ſundry taxes reported by the committee of ways and means, to the Houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs, and lately diſcuſſed in Committee of the whole Houſe, may deſerve notice—and are humbly offered to the conſideration of Congreſs and the Public.

1ſt. Land and labor ought never to be taxed. They are the ſeed, the embrio, the original principles of all our ſupplies and all our wealth. The farmer who has purchaſed and cleared land, and ſweats all day to raiſe bread, has done his part towards the ſupport of the country, and it is no hardſhip for men who eat his bread to pay him for it, and excuſe him from Taxes too.—The firſt tender germins and ſhoots of every fruit, ſhould be carefully nurſed and protected; for the leaſt oppreſſion and burthen, will leſſen & retard or perhaps wholly prevent their perfection; but theſe remarks, as far as they relate to a land tax, are now unneceſſary,

for the committee of the House have thrown out that tax, to the great joy of every good man.

2d. Excises on domestic manufactures, or any other productions of internal labor ought never to be laid, till all other less noxious resources are exhausted, nor even then without high necessity. In discussing this subject the following facts deserve great notice—1st. The manufactures consumed in this country have been hitherto mostly imported from abroad, in which we furnish foreigners with many raw materials, make a vent for their fabricks, and at the same time are dependant on them for many necessaries, which we cannot well do without—When by the establishment of our independence, all restraints of internal improvements were removed, a spirit of internal manufacture soon diffused itself among our citizens, which has been rapidly encreasing ever since, under the auspices of our government, and all the aids and favorable wishes of every grade of useful and influential men.

But 2d. The first attempts to introduce new manufactures met many great and heavy difficulties, ignorance, want of skill and experience, scarcity of workmen and utensils—many errors hence arising—heavy expences, and the rude and imperfect fabricks produced by first essays, all together created such incumbrance on the business as lessened the profits and obscured the prospects of all the concerned, and finally ruined many of them.

Yet 3d. The ingenuity, industry and perseverance of our citizens have surmounted these difficulties, and raised their manufactures to such perfection of fabrick and such a scale of extent as have greatly lessened our foreign importations, and in many particulars totally superceded them—and thereby kept at home, and thrown into our internal circulation, to the great benefit of our citizens, very large sums of money, which were heretofore remitted abroad to be made fostering vents for foreign fabricks. It clearly follows from all this—That all tax, burden, or discouragement imposed on the infant manufactures of America which are in their nature so essential to the liberty, independence and wealth of our Union, must be a perfect insanity of finance, and sacrificing the radical interests of the Union in a mere fit of madness to the Lord knows what!

4th. But this is not the worst of it, it is physically impossible to institute and collect an Excise Tax, without calling the excise officers with such powers of search and inspection, as must be disgusting and irritating to the last degree, to the insulted sufferers. Every man considers his house, stores and depositary of goods, as his asylum; where he has a right to admit or exclude any and every man as he pleases; how then must a man's feelings be harrowed up when he sees a gloomy excise officer enter his house, with his plenary powers to search and inspect, the most secret recesses of his factory—and perhaps his wife's bed-room, who may be bribed to expose every secret he may observe in both.

You may say this is exaggeration, and that such excesses are not to be expected—but the answer is easy—this sort of gentry, were never known in any part of the earth to be possessed of much delicacy; and if they take it into their heads to extend their search beyond the moderate limits of their duty, who is to restrain them, or compensate the injury? In short, I consider such excise, like an *ex post facto* law, which if it could have been foreseen, would have prevented every man from ever engaging in any business subject to such insult, and will drive every manufacturer out of it, who can quit his concern in it without ruin.

5th. After all this difficulty, I do not conceive that the tax can ever be collected in any thing like an equable manner.—What irritates the feelings and passions of mankind, will always excite disgust at least, if not abhorrence—the consequence of which will be an infinity of inventions to avoid payment, and of course the probable avails of the tax will be plenty of perjuries, evasions, quibbles, deceptions, shams and tricks, with a great decay of morals, and much abatement of revenue to the government, and mighty little cash; it puts me in mind of the devil's plan of shearing hogs, which he said produced *great cry*, but *little wool*.

The advocates of this tax may perhaps flatter themselves that no opposition will be made by any manufacturers, but those who are the immediate objects of the proposed excise—but nothing can be more vain than this expectation—the cloud lowers heavily over them all, and they all expect that their own time will come in course, and the best thing they can hope for, is the chance of Ulysses in Polypheme's cave, viz: That of being the last to be eaten.

6th. Where the expence of collection, or any other embarrasments, vexations, and plagues, necessarily attendant on any tax amount to more than the value of the tax it never ought to be imposed—I conceive this will be readily granted—and therefore a *Stamp-Duty is inadmissible*. A knowledge of the various stamps necessary in every species of writings is a trade by itself, which the honest people of the country will never learn; but if they could learn this, stamped paper will not always be at hand, and every obligation wrote on paper not properly stamped is a nullity, &c. &c. The embarrassments, vexations, nullities, injuries, losses, &c. hence arising, will amount to four times the proceeds of the duty, if it should be all collected and paid into the public treasury.

On the whole, when a sum of money is wanted, either in a nation or private family, one way of raising it, may be much easier than another—and the easiest, and most convenient method ought ever to be adopted. A man should never raise money by selling seed-wheat—the tools of his trade—his house furniture, children's bread, so long as he has goods enough for the purpose, which are provided merely for sale, not for use. So a state should never impose a tax, which will embarrass or discourage, or wound the business and industry, or feelings of the subject, whilst there are sufficient articles of luxury, or other merchandize which are convenient objects of taxation; and out of which the necessary monies may be drawn, with no loss or damage more than the simple account of the sum paid; and as such articles are matters of general consumption, the tax thence derived will operate with more equability and due proportion than any other tax whatever.

This leads to an answer of a question, which never fails to be put when this subject is called up—viz: You object to the proposed tax, can you give us any substitute? I answer, I can in plenty—we have many very expensive articles of useless, & hurtful luxury, wholly untaxed, or lightly taxed, which would afford a very productive substitute, which would have the effect of a sumptuary law to lessen their consumption—viz. Silks of all sorts, Jewellery, plate and plated ware, Diamonds and other set stones, fine Cambricks, Laces, Feathers, and many other gewgaws and baubles, which might be taxed at 20, 50 or 100 per cent, without any inconvenience, and the whole present impost may be encreased so far as may be necessary to make up the deficiency.

It has been objected that sundry articles of the excise are as much luxuries, as the imported ones which I recommend.—I allow that whiskey, country Rum, Snuff &c. are as real luxuries when made at home, as when imported—and I should have no objection to taxing them, if the collection could be made without being coupled with, and partaking of the capital mischiefs, unavoidably incident to every excise.

A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1794.

From the Philadelphia gazette.

To the reasonable Citizens of the United States.

WHEN Congress resolved to build six large *Frigates* for the protection of our commerce from the *Algerine pirates*, to appropriate a large sum of money to purchase a peace and ransom our unfortunate citizens, to fortify our ports and supply our arsenals, every one was pleased; the zealous attention to our national defence and the preparations against insult, the anxiety to redeem the miserable sufferers at Algiers and prevent an increase of their number, were subjects of general applause.

But when money is wanted to pay for all these good things the tone is changed and people begin to *grumble*, Commerce is taxed more than it can already well bear, and in case of war it will yield little; that is therefore but a slender resource. Land must not be touched; that is the resource of the state governments; the poor farmers can't afford to pay; tax *luxuries* and *superfluities*. Well *snuff* is certainly not a necessary; all agree that is a proper object; a man may live very happily and never take a pinch of snuff. But an *excise*, is an odious thing—you must not touch domestic manufactures, Well if commerce can't be taxed, if land can't be taxed if manufactures can't be taxed tho' of superfluous luxuries, pray what is to be taxed, where is the money to come from to build the frigates, to obtain peace with Algiers, to ransom the poor captives, to fortify your harbors, to purchase arms ammunition and military stores? you must *borrow*. But loans are as odious as excises: funding systems are badges of slavery; and if you won't lay taxes to redeem your loans, who will be fools enough to trust such a government? That's true. What a pity Congress have not got some gold or silver mines! Then there would be no difficulty. Worse still, for the people would become idle, agriculture would decline; manufactures would expire; all public spirit would be enfeebled, and we should become the slaves of the first foreign invaders.

Beware my fellow citizens, of those persons amongst us who excite you against a government which is straining every nerve to protect you against your enemies; foreign emissaries will rejoice if the people refuse to pay taxes, for then your enemies may insult you with impunity.

If you see *new comers* clamoring against taxes and inflaming you against the government, you may justly suspect some sinister design. If when danger threatens from abroad, we are disunited at home, what will become of our independence?—rouse therefore, let every man contribute his share towards the defence of his country, and reprobate those who under the cloak of patriotism, are sapping the foundations of that excellent government, without which we shall soon fall a prey to internal feuds and foreign invaders. The man who at this critical moment, withholds his contributions and thereby exposes the United States to ruin, shews clearly that while he pretends to patriotism, he is nothing better than a selfish interested person, worthy of public execration.

WARREN.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, March 1.

At the last Assembly of the States of the Circle of Swabia at Uhn, which took place about the latter end of last month, to take into consideration the demand of the Court of Berlin, to supply the Prussian army on the Rhine with provisions, the majority of suffrages was wholly unfavorable to the claims of the Prussian Cabinet; and it was even thought useless to consult the other Circles on this subject. It has been resolved on the contrary, to send an *Estafette* to the Emperor to solicit his protection, and to induce him that the above mentioned demand be withdrawn. Meanwhile the Triple Contingent is resolved on, and they are already preparing to pick out of the mass of the inhabitants, a Militia of 40,000 men, who will be divided into regiments, well armed, and provided with regimentals.

The Courts of Wurtemberg and Baden, have already carried this measure into execution.

With regard to the Circles of Franconia and Bavaria, intelligence has been received, that they have positively refused the demands of Prussia; and the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, who seems to be the least disposed to approve of the plan of Prussia, has made a formal protest against the Convention of the Six Circles at Frankfort, written and issued by the Elector of Mentz.

The resolution which may be taken by the Circle of the Upper Rhine is not yet known. The Prussian Minister, Count Hardenberg, has been sent to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, to induce that Prince by negociation, to give his vote in the Assembly of the States, in favor of the requisitions of the Cabinet of Berlin.

His Prussian Majesty finding that his plan of supplying his army has been rejected by some of the Circles, and that of the Court of Vienna, recommending the rising in a mass, has gained the preference, has manifested his disapprobation of a general armament of the inhabitants of the Empire.

The French commissioners dine almost daily with General Kalkreuth. Their negociations go on but slowly, and it appears that they have not brought with them a sufficient sum of money to pay off the assignats issued at Mentz during the siege. They have been obliged to demand fresh remittances of the Committee of Public Welfare at Paris.

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, May 1.

Capt. Rolando, of the brig Cygnet, from New-Providence, informs, that before he sailed, the schooner Liberty, Captain Gladd, from New-York, arrived there, who had cleared for this port, and according to his account, was blown off the coast, and obliged to put into that island in distress; where he communicated the resolution of Congress, for laying an embargo on the vessels in the United States. In consequence of which the Governor of the Bahamas immediately dispatched a packet to England, to give information thereof to the court of Great Britain.

This information produced an immediate rise in the price of provisions in the Bahamas; and rice sold at a guinea the hundred weight.

DIED, on Tuesday last, in the 70th year of her age Mrs. Mary St. John, widow of Mr. Audion St. John deceased.

NEW-YORK, May 10.

Europe at this moment presents a spectacle more interesting and august than was ever before exhibited on the theatre of this earth—France, with an army of 12 hundred thousand men, combating half Europe, and a body of 60,000 insurgents in the heart of her territories; the whole country subject to a high military aristocracy or to marshal law: Paris and other towns distressed for food; jealousy and distrust reigning in the Convention; parties distracted with violent dissentions, and already calling for a dictator; yet amidst all these evils, a brave soldiery defeat their foes and threaten Europe with desolation:—The combined powers, defeated and alarmed, making every effort to support their tottering cause; compelling all neutral nations to take part in the quarrel; Prussia wavering, and retained in the war only by money; the Germanic states raising their peasants in a mass to resist the French troops, and to finish the horrid picture of desolation and carnage, the Russians and Turks are preparing to renew hostilities.—What will be the last scene, the catastrophe of this great, this complicated political tragedy, God only knows. But what madness, what insanity would it be for America to engage in the contest; a contest that may last for years—that may overthrow all the arts and the useful institutions, as well as governments of Europe, and reduce mankind to a state of barbarism and despotic power! Superficial men may consider this contest to be what it actually was at first, a struggle for liberty and independence on the part of France. But there is something more in this controversy. A general revolution in Europe will probably be the consequence: and such a change is as likely to end in general despotism, as in the establishment of free governments. Look at all the great civil commotions of Greece, Rome, Carthage, England—have they not all ended in tyranny? Look at all the great conquests of ancient and modern nations, and find one that has ended in freedom. Violent parties and factions always end in reducing the weaker party to the iron rod of despotism. The military powers of a state of war are inconsistent with a free government! it is now an equal chance that some Cesar or Cromwell, either by address or the plea of necessity, will put himself at the head of the French army, render himself dictator, and make the civil power bend to the military. And the people, tired of war, of distress, of faction and the guillotine, may crouch under a dictator's banners to shelter themselves from the fury of the storm. God grant that such apprehensions may be ill founded!

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 13.

A Correspondent asks whether it consists with the *independent* spirit of Americans, to sacrifice our own interests for the benefit of any other nation? If the real motives with many for taking off the Embargo was that France might be the more easily supplied with provisions, and if the taking it off will again expose our vessels to condemnation in the West-Indies, is this not preferring the interests of France to our own safety?

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated yesterday.

"We are just returned from seeing Mr. JAY embark—In consequence of a note in the Daily Advertiser, that he would go on board at 10 o'clock, upwards of a thousand people assembled before Trinity Church, from whence they escorted him to the ship—they gave three cheers on his going on board, and as the ship passed the Fort, they fired a salute.

MR. JAY has taken passage in the ship Ohio, Capt. Kemp.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated April 30, 1794.

"I observe your remark respecting the *returning reason* of some of our folks—it is indeed matter of rejoicing that they are not quite delirious—I think sober reasoning prevails more than it has for some time past; and hope in time it may rule the present wrong heads. But so long as men aim at *self-exaltation* above all things, and will sacrifice every thing to climb the ladder of promotion, so long will our country be cursed with such bawling mock patriots.

"The Court Printers of this Town who publish the Chronicle, and some at the Southward, publish papers which are sources of corruption and nuisances in a free country; but so it is, and our honest patriots in government, must not relax their exertions because they receive abuse from such enemies to their country's welfare.

"I am ſorry to obſerve that theſe *anties* have *too many* repreſentatives in a certain aſſembly. The retaliatory propoſition, the ſequeſtration of Britiſh debts, the non-importation, and other meaſures of a ſimilar complexion, may diſcover zeal, but do not bear the features of ſound ſenſe. I truſt ſome folks deceive themſelves egregiouſly by ſuppoſing their flaming ſpeeches will render them popular—the ſober ſenſe of this people will weigh all pretenſions to their favor in the balance of reaſon and conſideration—may *fiſhers* for popularity be forever diſappointed.—This period, calls for real patriotiſm and ſound wiſdom—every conſideration of duty and intereſt, require, that we ſhould avoid the war, if poſſible; and I conceive it is poſſible to avoid it. While the European nations are *raving mad*, we expect to ſuffer by their delirium; but we are not under the neceſſity of fighting the lunatics. It gives pleaſure to the thinking men in this part of our country, that Judge JAY is nominated to go to London to endeavor to obtain juſtice—He is an excellent ſtateſman, and will if any man can do it, bring the mad-caps to reaſon. I very much doubt the propriety of continuing the embargo ſince the appointment of an envoy.

"The Chronicle informs us, that we have *two* good men in our delegation to Congreſs—it is rather *ſlim* to have but *two* out of fourteen—however, we have plenty at *home* who *burn* with patriotiſm to take the places of the *twelve*—theſe ſeekers, if we take their characters from *themſelves*, are *excellent* men—theſe are the conſtant ſcribblers in the Chronicle."

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, (England) dated March 4th.

"Says, there is little talk of any thing but War and deſtruction—One neighbour is for a King, the other for a Republic—people are much divided in their ſentiments, as much as in the American war—God only knows how it will end, for my part, I think the times will be very bad, we are ſo oppreſſed, that I think it will not hold long—and am afraid it will be here as in France.

A plain Countryman on a viſit the other day to the Loganian Library, wherein there are many Latin books, being collections of the works of certain authors, labelled on the back "Virgillii Opera" "Heſiodis Opera" "Luciani Opera" &c. after looking over them went up to the Librarian, and very gravely obſerved "that he thought the founder of the Library had been a Quaker." So he was replied the Librarian "Indeed! then I am very much ſurprized he ſhould have collected ſuch a number of *Operas*."

The following important article is copied from a Charleſton paper juſt received.

CHARLESTON, April 26

The following final decree reſpecting the ſhip Laurens, of this port, has lately been received.

Reſolves of the proviſional executive council of France, relative to the American ſhip Laurens, prize to the French letter of marque the Sans Culottes, of Honfleur; 23d Fremaire, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

ON the report laid before the proviſional executive council, by the miniſter for foreign affairs, relative to the prize made by the privateer Sans Culottes, from Honfleur, of the American ſhip Laurens, now detained at Havre de Grace:

Conſidering that the ſaid ſhip Laurens is truly American built, that the Captain and crew are Americans; and whereas it is conſiſtent with the juſtice of the French Republic, to bear reſpect to the neutrality of the United States of America, and faithfully to maintain the treaty made in 1778, according to the ſecond article of the national decree in convention, dated 23d Brumaire:

Conſidering alſo, that the imperious circumſtances in which the republic is involved in regard to proviſions, give her the right to ſeize, even in neutral bottoms, all the *commeſtibles* which were deſtined for her enemies ports, provided the owners are indemnified by receiving the full value of ſaid *commeſtibles*:

The members of the proviſional executive council, in virtue of the powers veſted in them by the decree of the 28th Brumaire, have taken the following reſolutions:

Art. 1. Rice and other proviſions of the moſt urgent neceſſity, which may be on board of ſaid ſhip Laurens, or which may have been landed, will be purchaſed on account of the republic, and paid to the owners, the price they would have been ſold at, at the port of their deſtination.

Art. 2. By virtue of the decree aforeſaid; the freight will be paid to the Capt. of ſaid ſhip Laurens, ſuch as it has been fixed in the bills of loading; a juſt indemnity will be allowed, beſides for demurrage, according to the time of the detention of ſaid ſhip.

Art. 3. The ſhip Laurens will be releaſed as ſoon as the proviſions ſhall be lauded.

Art. 4. All ſentences from any court of admiralty, or other reſolves paſſed heretofore in reſpect to ſaid ſhip Laurens, will be entirely void and of no force.

Art. 5. An indemnity ſhall be granted to the owners of the letter of marque the Sans Culottes, to make up for the coſt and charges, which the proſecuting of that ſuit may have occaſioned.

Art. 6. The miniſter of the navy is requeſted to ſee that theſe reſolves be deeply executed in what concerns his department, and for the execution of the remainder referred to the miniſter for home and foreign departments.

Copied from the regiſter,
DESAUGIER, Sec'ry pro tem.
Certified to be a true copy,
DEPERREAU, Co-ſecretary for the 3d diviſion of the navy.
Seen by DALBARADE, miniſter for the navy and the colonies.

GENERALS.

PICHEGRU AND HOCHE.

From a London Paper of March 18.

The former was a Franciſcan, and of the ſevereſt of his order. In the year 1789, he threw off the cowl, and ſerved in the National Guards. His fine form, his courage and his attachment to the Republic, raiſed him by degrees to the command of the army of the Rhine, and afterwards to the command of the army of the North.

General Hoche is only 27 years of age. His military talents are great, and he poſſeſſes a degree of equanimity which the moſt unfortunate events do not diſconcert.

In 1789 he was a common ſoldier. He is the ſon of a plaiſterer at Amiens. Gadignan, La Fayette's Adjutant, firſt obſerved the manner in which Hoche diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and his eager deſire to make himſelf maſter of the military art. He learned him to draw and to take plans. His progreſs was ſo rapid, that he ſoon raiſed himlelf to a ſituation of the greateſt importance.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES

MR. FENNO,

I was much pleaſed with reading an account of the Toaſts drank at Dally's Hotel on the third inſtant—they are characteriſtical of good Republicaniſm, and when contraſted with thoſe ſaid to have been given at the Civic Feaſt, go fully to prove, that Republicaniſm and Democracy, however analogous at firſt ſight, are found by daily experience to be eſſentially different. The twelfth toaſt for inſtance, drank at Dally's, is, or *ought* to be the creed of all True Republicans—Whereas, the majority of thoſe given at the Civic Feaſt, were ſtamped with that diabolical ſpirit of intolerance, faction and perſecution, ſo common to the Democrats of the preſent day. Having thus far, in the moſt unequivocal manner approved of the toaſts at Dally's, yet I muſt confeſs, that it is ſomewhat difficult to divine the ſcope of the laſt volunteer, which we are told was as follows: "*The Mountain, its ſummit the Heavens, and its baſe the whole Earth.*"

It is true, that many perſons, when converſing upon general topics, are very apt to employ phraſes or technical terms attached to their particular profeſſions—A ſea-faring man for example, will ſay, that a coach *ſails* well—A ſhoe-maker, that his neighbor is a good *ſoul*—A carpenter, that every thing *ſquares* well, &c. &c. Perhaps then, there could be no impropriety in ſuppoſing, that when the worthy SPEAKER, was called upon for a volunteer, he was pondering upon the practicability of making a *loaf of ſugar* as large as the mountain in queſtion. The idea of a pyramid, whoſe cone ſhould exceed the diameter of its baſe, is quite new, and may therefore draw forth ſome ill-natured remarks from the Critical Reviewers—but, what of that; are we always to be confined within the tramels of propriety, when we wiſh to deal in the ſublime? I truſt not, and more eſpecially too, at a period, when things the *leaſt* underſtood have become the *moſt* faſhionable. The Heathen Poets, among their other crude notions of Aſtronomical Geography, were of opinion that the earth was ſtationary in the centre of the Univerſe; and that the Heavens reſted upon the ſhoulders of a ſtupendous mountain, well known by the name of Atlas. The modern dogma therefore of a mountain, whoſe ſummit is compared to the Heavens themſelves, ſeems to be nothing more than a revival of the old Pagan ſyſtem, with this difference only, that if it was true that the ſaid mountain was compoſed of ſugar, it might prove of infinite advantage to thoſe timid Chriſtians, who, terrified at the difficulties attending the narrow and rugged path, would mount to Heaven with alacrity on the ſides of a Sugar Loaf. Indeed it is not improbable, but that all the Democratic Societies might make the attempt, provided they were certain of meeting with *good ſpirits* at the end of their journey.

By this Day's Mail.

PORTSMOUTH, May 3.

On Monday laſt arrived here the brig Rebecca, Capt. Tredick, in 25 days from St. Euſtatia, informs that the Engliſh privateers are all called in, and the Bermudians are gone home—All American veſſels that have of late been ſent in for *legal adjudication*, have been diſmiſſed without any moleſtation.

All kind of proviſions were riſing very faſt in the Weſt-Indies.—And the people there appeared extremely ſorry that the Americans have been ſo ill-treated by their privaters and Courts of Admiralty—and were greatly afraid that an Embargo had taken place in America.

PROVIDENCE, May 3.

Thurſday laſt, the Exchange Coffee-Houſe, built by Major M'Lane, oppoſite the Market, was opened. In point of elegance and accommodation, it reflects credit on the town, as well as on the public-ſpirited projectors.

The new and elegant Ship George Waſhington, Captain Donniſon, of this port, is arrived at Madeira, on her way to India.

The Ship Hamilton, Capt. Rodman, and Ship General Greene, Capt. Smith, both of this port, are arrived at Bourdeaux.

BALTIMORE, May 9.

Arrived, Ships Buchanan, Liverpool; Adriana, Hart, Briſtol. Brig Sally, Hick, London. Snow Nelly, Dawſon, Ditto.

NORFOLK, May, 5.

On Friday laſt arrived the ſhip Molly, Capt. Clark, from Havre de Grace.—Spoke the 18th March, the brig Peggy of Portſmouth, bound to London—all well. And on the 20th of April, in lat. 73 W. and 27 N. fell in with the French fleet from Virginia—was boarded by the Ambuſcade frigate.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

		Days
Sloop Hanna, Croker,	Charleſton	12
Betſey, Davis,	do.	do.

CLEARED.

Brig Friendſhip, Howland,	Boſton
Sloop Samuel Smith	Norfolk

Capt. Cook ſailed from Oporto the 16th of March in company with the following American veſſels viz.

Ship William, of Newport,	for Charleſton
Brigs Courtney, of Norfolk,	Norfolk
Fame, of Bedford	Bedford
Katy, of Boſton,	Boſton
Schr. Betſey of Beverly	Beverly

He left at Oporto the following veſſels from the United States, diſcharging their Cargoes viz.

Ship Catherine, of	Philadelphia
Betſey,	Newbury-Port
Snow Hebe,	Philadelphia
Brig Maria,	Boſton
Atlantic,	New-York
Laura,	Kennebeck
Betſey,	Iſwitch

He ſaw a letter from Capt. Wharton, of the ſhip J. Bulkley from Liſbon, dated Feb. 22d, wherein he mentions that there was a number of American veſſels to ſail for the United States, with a convoy about the middle of March. The 5th inſt. ſpoke off Cape Hatteras, the brig Moggy of Baltimore, all well.

It was reported at Oporto, that the Algerines were out 3 or 4 in number, but they had no certain account thereof.

For LONDON,
The Ship
WILLIAM PENN,

NOW lying at Jeſſe and Robert Waln's wharf, to ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, apply to
JOHN FIELD & SON,
Or,
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.
May 13. dtf

Pennſylvania Hoſpital, 5th Mo. 5th. 1794.

At a Meeting of the Contributors, the following gentlemen were elected

MANAGERS.

Joſiah Hewes,	Pattiſon Hartſhorne,
Owen Jones,	Elliſton Perot,
Samuel Coates,	Bartholomew Wiſtar,
Joſeph Paſchall,	Lawrence Seckel,
Thomas Penroſe	Thomas Morris,
Samuel Clark,	Samuel Mickle Fox,

And
Mordecai Lewis, Treaſurer.

At a Meeting of the Managers, 5th Mo. 12, 1794, the following Contributors were choſen.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Adam Kuhn,
Dr. Thomas Parke,
Dr. Benjamin Ruſh,
Dr. William Shippen, jun.
Dr. Caſper Wiſtar,
Dr. Samuel Powell Griffiths.

Publiſhed by order of a board of Managers.

SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

For Sale or Charter,
The Sloop
PHOENIX,

Burthen about eight hundred barrels. She is in compleat order, and ready to take in her cargo. For terms apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
May 13. d3t

For Charter,
To Europe or the Weſt Indies,
THE BRIG
THOMAS,
SOLOMON BUNKER Maſter.

Burthen about ſixteen hundred barrels, a ſtaunch good veſſel, and a prime ſailer—For terms apply to the Captain on board, at M'Clenachan's wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
Philad. May 13. d3t.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A good Preſsman,

Who will meet with conſtant employ. Apply to Steiner and Kammerer, No. 85, Race-Street.
May 13, 1794. d—3t

Sales at Auction.

On Thurſday the 15th and Saturday the 17th inſt. at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at
John Connelly's Auction ſtore,
No. 78, South Front ſtreet,
A CHOICE COLLECTION
OF
BOOKS,
In various Branches of literature.

Catalogues may be had at the ſtore as above, and at No. 26, Spruce ſtreet, where the BOOKS may be ſeen any time before the ſale.
May 13. d5t.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
May 14.
Will be performed,
A COMIC OPERA, called
ROBIN HOOD,
OR,
SHERWOOD FOREST.

The part of Clorinda, by Mrs. Oldmixon, late Miſs George, from the Theatre Royal Hay-Market, being her firſt appearance in America.

With the original overture, by Baumgarton, the reſt of the muſical accompaniments compoſed and ſelected by Shield, with additional airs by A. Reinagle. With new ſcenery, dreſſes, and decorations.

After the Opera,
A Scots Paſtoral Dance,

Compoſed by Mr. Francis, called the Caledonian Frolic.

In which will be introduced a Highland Reel by Mr. Francis, Miſs Willems and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,
A COMEDY, in two acts, called
Who's the Dupe.

N. B. The public are reſpectfully acquainted that there will be a performance on Thurſday and Friday in this week, and that on Monday the 19th inſt. will be performed a play and entertainment, as will be expreſſed in future bills for the BENEFIT of Mr. FENNEL.

144

Philadelphia, March, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market ſtreet,*

THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW SYSTEM OF

Modern Geography:

OR, A

Geographical, Hiſtorical, and Commercial Grammar;

And preſent ſtate of the ſeveral

NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

CONTAINING,

1. The figures, motions, and diſtances of the planets, according to the Newtonian ſyſtem and the lateſt obſervations.

2. A general view of the earth, conſidered as a planet; with ſeveral uſeful geographical definitions and problems.

3. The grand diviſions of the globe into land and water, continents and iſlands.

4. The ſituation and extent of empires, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces and colonies.

5. Their climates, air, ſoil, vegetables, productions, metals, minerals, natural curioſities, ſeas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.

6. The birds and beaſts peculiar to each country.

7. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.

8. The hiſtory and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength.

9. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.

10. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.

11. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.

12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from Philadelphia.

To which are added,

1. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the names and places alphabetically arranged.

2. A TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.

3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the preſent time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

The Aſtronomical Part corrected by
D. RITTENHOUSE.
To which have been added,
The late DISCOVERIES of Dr. HERSCHELL,
and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.

The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,
Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

The firſt volume contains twenty-one Maps and Charts, beſides two Aſtronomical Plates, viz.

1. Map of the world. 2. Chart of the world. 3. Europe. 4. Aſia. 5. Africa. 6. South America. 7. Cook's diſcoveries. 8. Countries round the north Pole. 9. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. 10. Seven United Provinces. 11. Auſtrian, French and Dutch Netherlands. 12. Germany. 13. Seat of war in France. 14. France divided into departments. 15. Switzerland. 16. Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia. 17. Spain and Portugal. 18. Turkey in Europe and Hungary. 19 Ireland. 20 Weſt-Indies. 21. Vermont. 22. Armillary ſphere. 23. Copernican ſyſtem.

With the ſecond volume, which is now in the preſs, will be given the following Maps:

1. Ruſſia in Europe and Aſia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

TERMS.

1. This work will be compriſed in two volumes.
2. Subſcribers pay for the preſent volume on delivery, ſix dollars, and the price of binding, (56 cents for boards.)
3. They may receive the ſucceeding volume in twenty-four weekly numbers, at a quarter dollar each, or elſe, when finiſhed, at the ſame price as the firſt.
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It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtates, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. wafttf

Lcheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Roy, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Conel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Elihu Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	Firſt drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immidiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the paymnt of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. 1u&ftf.

N O T I C E.

THE Subſcriber leaving this city for a ſhort time, has empowered Mr. Thomas Potier to tranſact all buſineſs in his abſence, holding his tranſactions as Valued on

Louis Oſmont.

May 10 dtf

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,

FOR SALE AT

No. 40, north Fifth Street.

April 21. mw&ftf

S H O E S.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at

No. 36, *North Third ſtreet.*

May 6 mw&fiot

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

M A R K S.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident
of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the
Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&thtf

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.

This Day is Publiſhed by

MATHEW CAREY,

118, Market ſtreet,

Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of the lover, and treachery of his friend.—The ſituations are artleſs and affecting—the deſcriptions natural and pathetic; we ſhould ſee for Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who for one error ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed

Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,

A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&s3w

Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobſon,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&s3w

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POYNTELL'S

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

WHERE he keeps up a conſtant ſtock of ten thouſand pieces for ſale, comprifing every variety of colours, in grounds and figures, of the moſt modern and taſty patterns, for every part of a houſe. The perfection attained in this manufactory, in peculiar neatneſs of workmanſhip, durability of colours, variety in deſigns, and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the ſame moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich fancy feſtoon & narrow borders, and of ſtucco and other coloured pannel papers.

Plain grounds made to any colour or ſhade.

Wholeſale orders for any quantity, from the country or for exportation, executed on a ſhort notice, on advantageous terms, on uſual credit.

In addition to the above aſſortment, he has a beautiful variety of

French paper hangings

of very ſuperior quality, (Paris manufactory) with a variety of Rich Borders.

April 25 tuth&s2w

ESSENCE

For the Tooth-Ache,

Prepared and ſold by Dr. LEE, Golden-Square, London.

THE public is offered one of the moſt efficacious and ſafe medicines, that ever appeared, for that moſt excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous inſtances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into univerſal eſtimation; It not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmoſt ſervice in curing the SCURVY in the GUMS, in preventing the diſagreeable ſmell that is produced from unſound teeth, & will occaſion a ſweet breath; it likewiſe prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preſerver of the TEETH and GUMS

Sold in Philadelphia only at

Poyntell's Stationary Store,

No. 21, Second ſtreet.

April 24. tuth&s 3w

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